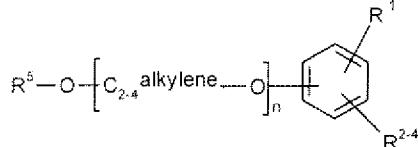


IN THE CLAIMS

1. (currently amended): [A] In a process for the preparation of an oligonucleotide which comprises the by assembly of an the oligonucleotide attached to a solid support, the improvement wherein the solid support is prepared by a process comprising polymerisation of a monomer which comprises a protected hydroxypolyC₂₋₄ alkyleneoxy chain attached to a polymerisable unit wherein the protected hydroxypolyC₂₋₄ alkyleneoxy chain contains from 2 to 10 C₂₋₄ alkyleneoxy groups and wherein the hydroxypolyC₂₋₄ alkyleneoxy chain is protected with an acid labile protecting group, preferably an optionally substituted trityl a poly-aryl methane protecting group.
2. (original): A process according to claim 1, wherein the solid support is prepared by a process comprising polymerisation of a monomer of the following formula (1)



wherein

R¹ is an optionally substituted ethylene group;

R²⁻⁴ are independently hydrogen, hydrocarbyl, halogen, or hydrocarbyloxy;

R⁵ is an optionally substituted trityl group; and

n is 2 to 10.

3. (original): A process according to claim 2, wherein R¹ is para to the group of formula R⁵-O-[C₂₋₄alkylene-O]-, R¹ is an unsubstituted ethylene group, R²⁻⁴ are each H, the C₂₋₄ alkylene group is -CH₂CH₂- and n is 4.

4. (currently amended): A process according to claim 1, wherein the polymerisation occurs under conditions to produce cross-linking support is crosslinked.

5. (currently amended): A process according to claim 1, wherein the oligonucleotide is assembled by the phosphoramidite approach chemistry.
6. (previously presented): A process according to claim 1, wherein the oligonucleotide is attached to the solid support via a cleavable linker.
7. (original): A process according to claim 6, wherein the cleavable linker is a succinyl, oxanyl or trityl linker.
8. (previously presented): A process according to claim 1, further comprising cleaving the oligonucleotide from the solid support.
9. (original): A process according to claim 8, wherein the oligonucleotide is deprotected prior to, concomitant with, or after, cleavage from the solid support.
10. (currently amended): A composition of matter having the formula:

Ps-Z-Q

wherein:

Ps represents a polymer obtained by a process comprising polymerisation of a monomer which comprises a protected hydroxypolyC₂₋₄ alkyleneoxy chain attached to a polymerisable unit wherein the protected hydroxypolyC₂₋₄ alkyleneoxy chain contains from 2 to 10 C₂₋₄ alkyleneoxy groups and wherein the hydroxypolyC₂₋₄ alkyleneoxy chain is protected with an acid-labile protecting group, preferably an optionally substituted trityl a poly-aryl methane protecting group;

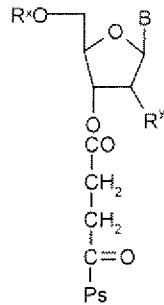
Z represents a single bond or a cleavable linker; and

Q represents H, a protecting group, a nucleoside or an oligonucleotide, provided that Q is not H when Z represents a single bond.

11. (original): A composition of matter according to claim 10, wherein Z is a group of the formula -Y²-L-Y³, wherein Y² represents a single bond, -C(O)-, -C(O)NR¹⁷- or -C(O)O-, Y³ represents a single bond, -C(O)-, -C(O)NR¹⁷-, -NR¹⁷-C(O)-, -C(O)O-, -O-C(O)-, -NR¹⁷- or -O-, R¹⁷ is -H, a substituted or unsubstituted aliphatic group or a substituted or unsubstituted aromatic group and L is a bridging group.

12. (original): A composition of matter according to claim 11, wherein L is a C₂₋₄ alkylene group.

13. (original): A composition of matter according to claim 12 of the formula:



wherein R^x is an acid labile protecting group, R^y is H, F, allyl, OMe, OCH₂CH₂OMe, or hydroxy protected by a base labile or silyl-protecting group, and B is H, a protected adenine, guanine, or cytosine moiety or an optionally protected thymine, uracil or hypoxanthine moiety.

14. (new): The process of claim 1 wherein the protecting group is a trityl group, a dimethoxytrityl group or a 2-chlorotriyl group.

15. (new): The composition of matter of claim 10 wherein the protecting group is a trityl group, a dimethoxytrityl group or a 2-chlorotriyl group.